

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

(BY BURTON CRAIG.)

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1852.

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From the New York Evening Post. POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR THE PEOPLE.

"In fine, the dogmas of Free Trade, which are said to be taught in some Colleges, may serve to inflame youthful imaginations, but as they have never acted as a practical statesman, they can never mislead any well informed mind."—New York Tariff Convention Address.

[Act 1st.—Scene 1st.—College Hall. Curtain rises. Professors, Tutors, Strangers of distinction, Students, &c. present.]

Teacher of Class in Political Economy.—Gentlemen, (addressing the audience,) we have reserved one of the most interesting parts of our duty to the last—the examination of the class in Political Economy—a study but very lately introduced within these walls, and with good reasons—for, unhappily for mankind, it has but just been introduced into the world.

As this is an examination in regard to matters of practical consequence, it is to be regretted that more of our fellow-citizens are not present, that they may see that our inquiries are not calculated merely to inflame "youthful imaginations," but that there is in them something real, positive matter of fact, for the man of learning, legislator, farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, and every other member of society. We will now begin the examination. What are the corner stones of the science of Political Economy?

Student.—Honesty and good sense.

Teacher.—Who, in your opinion, have been some of the greatest architects?

S.—Adam Smith and Benjamin Franklin.

T.—What are some of the fundamental maxims of Political Economy?

S.—The necessity of a simple government.

T.—And what do you mean by a simple government?

S.—Cheap government.

T.—And how do you obtain a cheap government?

S.—By having few laws, for then you will have few law-makers, and few to administer the laws.

T.—What do you mean by monopoly?

S.—To compel one man, set of men, or part of the country, to buy of another.

T.—What is your opinion of Free Trade?

S.—Trade for one's own benefit.

T.—Who gets the benefit of restrictions on trade?

S.—He who puts them on.

T.—Is that the history of the world?

S.—Certainly Sir, certainly.

T.—As an American, what do you think of the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufactures?

S.—I doubt, Sir, whether Congress would not be acting something against the spirit and intention of the Constitution, in exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits and occupations of individuals in their private concerns.

T.—And what is your opinion, Sir, as to the policy of restrictions on trade, generally?

S.—That restrictions on trade and commerce, in order to benefit particular classes of manufacturers, are now generally understood to be mischievous, and inconsistent with just notions of Political Economy.

T.—Is it not said that England has grown great under the influence of this system?

S.—We hear the first Minister of Great Britain give his opinion emphatically, that England has become what she is, not by means of this system, but in spite of it.

T.—But will you not regulate people in their trade at all?

S.—I believe that, however derided, the principle of leaving such things very much to their own course, in a country like ours, is the only true policy; and that we can do no more improve the order, habit, and composition of society, by an artificial balancing of trade and occupations, than we can improve the natural atmosphere by means of the condensors and rarefiers of the Chemists.

T.—What do you think is the natural effect of the Restrictive System upon rich and poor?

S.—I am not for advancing any agrarian notions, but I consider that those employments which tend to make the poor both more numerous and more poor, and the rich less in number, but perhaps more rich, are not employments fit for us to encourage, by taxing other employments.

This, I believe will be the tendency of the Manufacturing System, pushed to excess.

T.—What do you say, then, that Political Economy teaches?

S.—How to make wealth.

T.—What, Sir, does it teach how to make shoes?

S.—No, but it teaches that if a man chooses to be a shoemaker, it is best that Congress should let him have his own way.

*Webster's speech on the Tariff of 1824. It is not to be wondered at, that this young student should now be one of the greatest men in the nation.

†The same. ‡The same. §The same.

T.—But does not Congress best know what trades are for the best advantage of the people?

S.—I think not, Sir, any more than the President can best know what women the men ought all to marry.

T.—Can you tell me what is meant by the American System?

S.—It is this, that one man shall pay another for being a shoemaker, besides paying him for his shoes.

T.—When did it originate?

S.—In the dark ages.

T.—Is the origin exactly known?

S.—Not exactly. They at one time punished a man with death in England for exporting sheep, lambs, or wool; but that was not the time of its commencement.

Some say, at the time that the great Colbert was Minister of France, but there is positive evidence that it existed long before his day.

T.—Why has it been called the American System?

S.—To bamboozle the people; but I perceive that the name is now given up. It is now called "the cause of domestic industry," the European System, the universal system.

T.—The time has arrived, gentlemen, for our adjournment till the afternoon, when the examination of this class will be resumed. [Exeunt omnes.]

ONE OF THE NINETEEN.

[New York Tariff Address.]

FROM THE LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

Now that the people have determined to lighten the burden of taxation under which they have long suffered, and Mr. Clay has cried "Amen!" "Little Decency" squeals out "so mote it be."

The insidious movement of Mr. Clay and his friends will be understood by the people. Convinced that a reduction of the revenue must follow the extinguishment of the public debt, the "Nationals" are preparing to effect it, by an abolition of the duties upon all articles of luxury, which are consumed by the rich and powerful, while the poor and laboring classes will be left to groan as heretofore, under their burdens. They will advocate a reduction of the Tariff upon tea, loaf-sugar, silks, wines, jewelry, superfine broadcloths, and other fabrics, which from their high prices, can be purchased only by a very small portion of the community; while a desperate struggle will be made to retain the present high duties upon brown sugars, coarse woollens, cottons, &c.

The inequity and anti-democratic character of such a modification are palpable, and will not be submitted to by the people.

The duty upon tea is already sufficiently reduced; Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster would abolish it, and thus shift the burden of taxation from every opulent tea-drinker in the nation. It is a task of much difficulty to equalize the burden of indirect taxation among all classes; but, if any article should be exempted from it, and thus cheapened, it is that which is of prime necessity to the subsistence and comfort of those who toil for a livelihood. This is the principle upon which the contemplated modification of the Tariff should be made.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

"GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE."

Our neighbor persists in putting upon Mr. Clay all the responsibility of the Tariff—in concentrating upon him, all the odium which in Virginia, attaches to the Tariff of 1828, or as he prefers styling it, the "Bill of Abominations."

We mean not at this late hour, to say any thing of the merit or demerit of the Tariff. Let it be thought good or bad, as the reader prefers; but we mean to expose the disingenuousness of the Richmond Enquirer; to portray its inconsistency, in colors so glaring, that its best friend shall acknowledge the fact, and lament that so much seeming public virtue, is nothing but skillful electioneering to promote individual and classed ambition.

Is not the Enquirer devoted to Martin Van Buren? Is not his succession to Gen. Jackson, its darling wish, and the primary end of all its tactics and manoeuvring? Is it not to advance him, that Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun are depressed in public esteem, by all the influence of that Print? Does not all Virginia well know these truths?

The Tariff is a "Bill of Abominations," in the eyes of that print. Henry Clay, as its champion, is infinitely censured and abused, and damned in its regard, deep, beyond all hope of pardon. Now, gentle reader—what will you think, when we tell you, and prove it by the record—

1. That Martin Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1828.

2. That "he, above all individuals (in the language of a Contemporary) is, in an especial manner responsible for its passage."

The proof of the second fact is this:—The Senators from New England had determined to vote against the bill, (in 1828) if they could not obtain an additional duty on woollens, in order (says the Telegraph) to compensate for the loss by the increased duty on wool; Mr. Van Buren ve-

ted for the duty on woollens, with the express view to reconcile the New England Senators to the Bill; and they being reconciled thus, the bill passed.

That he voted for the Tariff of 1828 throughout, the Journal of the Senate, will show.

Now is it not time for the Enquirer to do one of two things—stop abusing Henry Clay for the "Bill of Abominations;" OR, comprehend Martin Van Buren, in the denunciation? Let it choose between them—let it abuse both Clay and Van Buren, or praise both—but for decency's sake, let it cease to make fish of one, and flesh of the other.

SYNOPSIS.

Compiled for the City Gazette.

Congress.—Dr. Johnson says of him, "his wit is a meteor playing to and fro, with alternate condescensions."

Lord Coke.—He bestowed his benefices upon men of merit, and said he "would have law-livings pass by livery and estate and not by bargain and sale."

Dryden.—"Common sense is a rule in every thing, but matters of faith and religion." To these matters of love, might safely have been added.

Cibber.—said of Johnson; "there is no arguing with him; for when his pistol misses fire, he knocks you down with the butt end."

Disunion.—Mr. Nicholas in the Virginia Convention observed, that Patrick Henry's allusion to the blue laws of Massachusetts, put him in mind of an observation he had heard out of doors—which was, that, because, New England men wore black stockings and plush breeches, there could be no Union with them.

Fuseli.—used to say, "nature puts me out."

Sir Godfrey Kneller says.—Painters of history make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves till they are dead. I paint the living, and they make me live."

Sheridan.—On Lord Henry Petty's iron tax being withdrawn, some one suggested a tax on socks to make up the deficiency. "Poh!" said Sheridan—"do you want to raise a rebellion in our kitchens. The cooks are worse than the blacksmiths. Tax coats instead of iron that would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire."

Napoleon wrote to Talma.—Come and play at Erfurt—you shall play before a pit full of Kings!

Lord Bacon says of Coke.—You delight to speak too much, not to hear other men. This same say, becomes a pleader, not a judge.

The Confederation.—Speaking about the difficulty of mending the articles of confederation, Mr. Wilson said, in the Pennsylvania Convention—"It was customary with Pope to use this phrase, 'God mend me.' One night a link boy was lighting him over a gutter—the boy jumped nimbly over. Pope called to him to turn, adding 'God mend me.' The boy looked at him and said, 'God mend you.' He would sooner make half a dozen new ones."

Macaulay in his history of St. Kilda, says, that upon the approach of a stranger, all the inhabitants catch cold. Vol. I, p. 428.

Louis 14th.—used to reproach his tutors for their excessive indulgence to him in youth by saying, "Was there not birch enough in the forest of Fontenbleau?"

When Charles the 5th read on the tomb stone of a Spanish Nobleman, "here lies one who never felt fear," he wittily said, "then, he never snuffed a candle with his fingers."

From the Kentucky Gazette.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

The people will not thank Mr. Clay for any further reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, &c. They do not ask it, the present duties being sufficiently low. On gunpowder and imperial teas we now pay but 25 cents per pound, when, last year, we paid 50 cents and the duty on coffee is but one cent per pound. Tea is mostly consumed by the rich, and they, and not the poor, have reaped the benefits of the reduction. Let Mr. Clay reduce the oppressive duty upon sugar, which may be considered an article of necessity, and not of luxury—let him reduce the duties upon woollen and cotton fabrics—and he will have conferred some benefit upon the people at large. Foreign sugar which costs one and a half cents per pound pays a duty of three cents, which is the actual bounty paid to a few hundred sugar planters in Louisiana for every pound of sugar manufactured by them—which bounty amounts to several millions of dollars annually. Upon coarse woollens and cottons the duties are exorbitantly high—upwards of one hundred per centum upon their original cost. Thus are the poor oppressed—the cheapest and coarsest being the highest!

We hope that if any revision of the Tariff should take place at the present session of Congress, it will be with a view "to equal justice to all." Let not the rich be made richer and the poor poorer.

From the American Anecdotes.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

All military men who have made themselves acquainted with the position of the English and American armies near New Orleans, after the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, are decidedly of opinion that had General Jackson pursued the British army after their defeat, the chances were nine in ten that he would have captured or destroyed the whole of them. So satisfied was Gen. Gaines of the certainty of success which would have attended pursuit, that on his arrival at New Orleans, on the evening of the 22d of January, and in his first interview with Gen. Jackson, he pointed out to him the brilliant opportunity he had lost of adding to his own reputation and that of the nation, without jeopardizing the safety of the country.

"I saw the opportunity that presented itself," said the General, "and with a perfect knowledge of every thing attending our respective situations, estimated the chances in my favor even higher than you do. Success was almost certain, but would have been attended with terrible destruction of human life, and there was a possibility of failure!—What would have been the consequences of such failure? Would not people have said, and truly too, that I had sacrificed the whole western country with a view of adding to my individual fame? Would the conquest of the British army have rendered the country any safer than it now is by their defeat? How then could I have justified to a reflecting people, even if I had succeeded, an act which might have been attended with such disastrous effects. Believing as I did, that the safety of the country did not require their capture, I could not consent to purchase additional laurels by the sacrifice of some eight or ten hundred of my fellow-citizens, who had assumed arms in defence of their native soil, and not to win a reputation for their leader."

On relating this anecdote, Gaines remarked, "I had long known Jackson to be a meritorious, high-minded man; but never till then did I properly estimate the patriotism which had marked every act of his public life, and taught him to despise personal fame.—An intimate intercourse with him for many years has forcibly impressed upon me the conviction that, both as a public and private man, he more closely resembles Washington than any individual that America has produced."

THE UNBELIEVER.

Still round him clung invisibly a chain, Which galled for ever; fettering though unseen.

And heavy, though it clanked not.

Childs Harold.

I pity the unbeliever—one who can gaze upon the grandeur, and glory and beauty of the natural universe, and behold not the touches of His finger, who is ever, and with, and above all—from my very heart I do commemorate his condition.

The unbeliever! one whose intellect is sealed to the light of revelation; who can gaze upon the sun, and moon, and stars, and upon the unfading and imperishable sky, spread out so magnificently above him, and say that all this is the work of chance! The heart of such a being is a dreary and cheerless void. In his mind—the godlike gift of intellect, is debased—all is dark—a fearful and chaotic labyrinth—rayless, cheerless, hopeless! No gleam of light from heaven penetrates the blackness of the horrible delusion.—No voice from the Eternal bids the desponding heart rejoice.—No fancied tones from the harp of a seraphim raise the dull spirit from its lethargy, or allay the consuming fever of the brain. The wreck of mind is utter—remediless; reason is prostrate, and passion, prejudice and superstition have reared their temple upon the ruins of intellect.

I pity the unbeliever. What to him is the revelation from on high but a sealed book! He sees nothing above, or around him, that evidences the existence of a God; and he denies—yes, while standing upon the footstool of Omnipotence, and gazing upon the dazzling throne of Jehovah, he shuts his intellect to the light of reason, and denies that there is a God!

The bill reported from the Committee on the colored population, providing for the removal of free persons of color came up in Committee of the Whole of the House of Delegates yesterday. The bill provides that all persons of color shall be removed from this Commonwealth to Liberia or other places on the Western Coast of Africa or elsewhere: that the Governor, members of the Council of State, and the Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, of which the Governor shall be the President, to be called "the Central Board of Commissioners," to perform the duties provided for by this act; that the Central Board shall appoint subordinate commissioners in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg or other places, to provide vessels, to collect free persons of color, and provide for their transportation, &c.—with authority to draw on the public treasury for money expended for their passage and support from time to time. No person to be removed

from the State without his or her consent, as long as a sufficient number who are willing to go can be obtained. When a sufficient number for cargo cannot be found willing to go, a selection shall be made, first, of males between the ages of 16 and 35, and females between the ages of 14 and 23—when these are exhausted a selection shall be made from males between the ages of 35 and 45, and their wives and children under the age of 16, and of females having no husbands with their children of the same class. Afterwards selections shall be made of males between the ages of 45 and 55, and females between the ages of 45 and 50. No male above the age of 45, or female above 40, to be removed without their consent. The county courts and corporations to lay off districts, and make enumerations of the free colored persons. The central board to make requisition of the several courts for their respective quotas, whenever any number is needed to complete a cargo. Colored persons owning property to a certain amount shall pay the price of their own transportation, when voluntarily offering to go; the expense of transportation, and temporary support of those having no property to be defrayed out of the treasury. All slaves hereafter emancipated, to be forthwith removed. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for the year 1833—and thereafter \$200,000 annually. Such is a general outline of the bill. The question agitated yesterday, was that of the compulsory principle, embraced in the first section. A motion of Mr. Campbell of Brooke, to amend that section, so as to divest the bill of its coercive character, was, after considerable debate, successful. Several other motions were made, and decided by majorities which amply proved the determination of the House to adopt some measure for the removal of the free blacks, although the bill may still undergo some material alterations. When the House adjourned, a motion of Mr. Bryce of G. to limit the right of volition to those only who are now entitled by law to remain in the Commonwealth, was under consideration, and will probably be acted upon this day.

Richmond Enquirer.

Alabama.—An act was passed at the late session of the legislature of Alabama, to prevent the introduction of Slaves into that State, and for other purposes, which provides that no slave shall hereafter be imported or carried into that State for sale, under the penalty of forfeiting such negro, of being fined \$250, and imprisoned three months. The act also provides that no free negro shall settle in that State after the first day of January next; that no person shall teach any free person of color or slave to spell, read or write; that no free negro shall visit a kitchen, out house or negro quarter, without a written permission from the owner; that no slave shall visit the dwelling or other house of a free negro; that no more than five male slaves, either with or without passes, shall assemble together off their proper plantations, except at places of public worship held by white persons; that slave holders shall feed and clothe their slaves with a sufficiency of food and clothing for their comfort, under pain of being fined any sum in the discretion of a jury not exceeding \$500; that any person who shall publish or circulate seditious pamphlets or papers, shall suffer death.

Raleigh Star.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Senate was again occupied with the resolution on the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Hill spoke, at some length in reply to Mr. Clay, and Mr. Mangum commenced and progressed considerably in his argument against the resolution and the protecting system.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed. Mr. Mangum spoke about two hours in conclusion of his speech against the resolution.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed. Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business.

Friday, Feb. 10.

The resolution submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Sprague, declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was unauthorized by the Act of Congress of 29th May, 1830, was taken up, and on motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Clay's resolution was considered, and Mr. Tyler spoke about two hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced on Thursday, and without concluding, gave way

for a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

The resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett calling on the President for a copy of part of the treaty negotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Messrs. Cay Johnson, Pendleton and Clayton. The latter gentleman proposed an amendment to substance, that the call was made on the ground that treaties made with Indians do not come within the meaning and intention of the Constitution, conferring the treaty-making power on the President and Senate, but that they are compact or bargains made by the authority of the President, as agents of the Government, &c. The discussion was arrested by a call for the orders of the day, and the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Monday, Feb. 8.

A number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The debate on Mr. Everett's resolution, on the subject of the last issued to the 2nd Auditor, was continued by Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Ellsworth, each in relation to Mr. Clark's House report, in relation to the subject. The amendment proposed by Mr. Ellsworth, was next taken up, and Mr. Wainwright, in a long and interesting speech, advocated the proposition of Mr. Hubbard, to fix the ratio of representation at 44,000. The amendment of Mr. Hubbard was negatived by a vote, upon a division of yeas and nays, of 109 to 95. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved a further amendment to fix the ratio at 47,000, which was also negatived by a vote of 127 to 93. Mr. Kerr then proposed 45,000; but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom so much of the President's Message on that subject had been referred; made a report accompanied by a bill "to amend and equalize the duties on imports," which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies of the report, in addition to the usual number directed to be printed. The consideration of the Apportionment Bill was resumed. The motion to amend by substituting 44, for 45,000 as the ratio, was negatived—yeas 66 nays 116. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out 45, and inserting 46,000—lost—yeas 71, nays 116. Mr. Vance moved to substitute 44,400 for 45,000. A debate of some length ensued, when the proposed amendment was agreed to Yeas 97, Nays 97, (there being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.) Mr. Taylor moved to recommit the bill to a select Committee with instructions to strike out 45,000 as the ratio—lost, Yeas 60—Nays 126. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

Mr. W. B. Sheppard, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. Mr. Evans of Maine, moved to substitute 44,000 for 45,000, as the ratio. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the amendment by inserting 43,000 instead of 44,000—rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the amendment by substituting 47,000 for 44,000—rejected, yeas 69, nays 111. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 45,000 instead of 44,000—rejected, yeas 49 nays 139. Mr. Clayton moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday whereby 45,000 was struck from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 10.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a bill to amend and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—Mr. Alexander presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means. Five thousand copies of each report, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. Chandler, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the U. States. The resolution in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Hogan, of New York.—The House adjourned over to Monday.

From the New York Journal of Commerce,
Feb. 9.

GREAT MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.

The meeting at the Masonic Hall, last evening, was one of the largest ever held in this city. It consisted of not less than 8,000 persons. On motion by William W. Woolley, Esq., Peter Sharpe, one of the Aldermen of the city, was appointed President; William W. Todd, and Jacob Drake, Esqs., Vice Presidents; and O. L. Holley, and William S. Johnson, Secretaries.

Samuel S. Stevens, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, then rose and said, that it had fallen to his duty to explain the objects and motives which had led to the call for an assemblage on this occasion. It was known to every individual that the public papers, to a considerable extent, had denounced the Senate of the United States for the exercise of a constitutional duty. It was also a fact within their knowledge that the President of the United States had nominated Martin Van Buren, at the opening of the session of Congress, for the office of Minister to the Court of St. James. That Senate, the highest collective body known to the Constitution—that body that represents in a peculiar manner State sovereignties and State rights—that power which is designed to check and control the Executive—it was gravely contemned, as a matter of course, to say nomination that might be sent to it, whether by a back-stair influence or any other. In the step they had taken in putting their vote upon Martin Van Buren, they looked to their country for approbation. We had heretofore been represented abroad by a Benjamin Franklin, an Ellsworth, a Jefferson, a Monroe, and a King, and what one, he would not, had ever dared to propose such principles as the foundation of a negotiation, as those given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane? What were his instructions? To present our own family differences; to represent the Government as the advocates of British doctrine; and to urge that what was not granted, should be secured by rights, should be yielded, so as to the friends of Great Britain. Who had read these instructions, and did not blush for his country? Had we fallen so low that our country had no rights, no dignity, no justice? And yet, in those instances, nothing was claimed on the ground of our country. The Wellington administration might ask some boon for the favor shown us, and we might ask our minister negotiating, by way of return, for Anti-Reform, and the rotten Borough system. Was there not reason for rejecting Martin Van Buren? The Senate was a part of the appointing power, and had acted under their oaths. But it was said they had acted with malignity. And yet it was singular that among his defenders there was not one Senator who had stood forth as the upholder of his acts. They all shrank off to the General. Had indeed Van Buren fallen so low that he was obliged to put his sign manual to whatever the President might dictate? He ought to have thrown up his office and gone into retirement, rather than submit to such degradation.

There was another view he wished to take of the subject. Mr. Van Buren was a politician known to all who heard him. One of our Senators (Mr. Marcy) stated in the Senate, that this State was divided into two great parties, and that "to the victor belonged the spoils of the enemy." Now could Mr. Van Buren complain if the same measure was meted out to him, that he had meted out with a ruthless hand to others? Upon the return of the rejected, he might say, "dejected Minister, he would decline to meet at the wharves by a host of tide-waiters, cyclopaths and revenue officers, with expressions of their cordial condolences. In every village as he journeyed westward, he might find a multitude of reformed individuals, the fruits of his own system. And was it to be said that his system of his own procurement was a bad one? The judgment of the Senate, said Mr. S., is a holy and a righteous one; and I therefore move for the appointment of a committee of nine persons to prepare resolutions of that import, to be submitted to the meeting.

Ald. Stevens sat down amidst shouts of applause. The motion was put and carried unanimously; when the President announced the following committee: Ald. Stevens, William W. Woolley, William S. Johnson, Stephen Whitely, Seth P. Stables, William W. Todd, James G. King, Jonathan Thompson, and Joseph Blunt, Esquires. The committee retired, and during their absence, Joseph P. Simmons addressed the assembly in a few observations, touching upon the character of the Albany Regency, and hoping that Mr. Van Buren would be taught a lesson that would follow him to his grave. He averred that all his love of country was but the advancement of himself, and the accomplishment of his own sinister purposes.

The committee having returned with the following resolutions, they were read for the consideration of the meeting by Mr. Holley, one of the Secretaries.

Whereas, a meeting was lately held in this city to denounce a majority of the Senate of the United States for their refusal, in the exercise of their constitutional right, to unite with the President in appointing Martin Van Buren as Minister to England; and being unwilling, as a body of New York, to have it understood by the public that we approve of the proceedings of that meeting; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Senate of the United States, as an independent and co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, was designated, and was wisely vested with the right of

appointing, or dismissing from the non-interference of the President, and that this power was given to that body, as a substantial power, to be exercised, in order that the interests and honor of the country might not be endangered by the indiscretion or error of an individual temporarily invested with executive authority; and this meeting most earnestly reprobates the doctrine that would degrade the American Senate to a body assembled merely to register the edicts of any Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we recognize among those who voted for the rejection of Martin Van Buren, the most distinguished statesmen and representatives of the different sections of the Union, and that in the opinion of this meeting, they are responsible mainly to their own constituents for the exercise of their power as the representatives of the several States; and that while we acknowledge the right of the People freely to assemble and to express their opinions of the acts of any branch of the Government, we consider as an indirect exercise of that right, the late meeting called in this city to denounce the Senate of other States for the independent exercise of their constitutional authority.

Resolved, That the Senate, in refusing to advise and consent to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England, has most justly rebuked an unworthy attempt to induce "a foreign Government to enter into a consideration of the advantages to be derived from our domestic dissensions—has evinced its determination, in every collision which may arise between the United States and a foreign power, to present an unbroken front—and has afforded to all future Administrations of the United States a wholesome warning, that in all such controversies "they must regard the cause of our Government as the cause of our country."

Resolved, That we do not regard the decisive rebuke which has thus been given to the first attempt in our history to invite a foreign government to interfere in our domestic politics, as proceeding from any unfriendly feeling towards the State of New York; nor do we respond to the appeal to our feelings of State pride in behalf of one who was the leader of a party which sought to degrade the author of our State system of internal improvement, and who has shown himself incapable of setting the claims of his country above the claims of his party.

Peter R. Livingston, Esq. then rose, and after a few remarks upon the right of the people to assemble and express their opinions upon the conduct of public agents, proceeded to observe that the present occasion was all important to those who valued liberty, loved their country, and would punish in its defence. The framers of the Constitution had deemed it wise to check the ambition of the President, by giving the Senate a certain control. What had the Senate done? They rejected a minister, and they had given their reasons. He would ask any candid man if every Senator had not given such reasons as to make it clear that that minister ought to have been rejected? Did Mr. Van Buren go into the State Department as the representative of a party? If he did so, he did his duty. Did he go there to destroy the unbroken front he spoke of in 1837? He did so completely. In 1837 he said in the Senate that our domestic differences ought never to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Livingston went on to say, that when a nation sunk her character, she ought to be blotted out of the world; and that, in his judgment, the act of the Senate in redeeming the character of the country, would be viewed by posterity as the highest act of public fame. That act had been accomplished by the casting vote of the Vice President, whom, but for one circumstance he should hail as one of the first of patriots. "I know," said Mr. L., "Mr. Clinton's opinion of this politician. (Mr. V. B.) He not only detested him, but he abhorred him. If he had left his political mantle behind him, not one thread of it would wind itself around Martin Van Buren."

Mr. L. adverted to the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in 1824, during the Presidential contest between Messrs. Crawford, Adams, Jackson, and Clay, when he said he played a deep game. He then refused to give the choice of Electors to the People, because he wanted to give the vote of the State to Crawford, who had promised to make him Secretary of State. No character that ever crawled the earth was ever so abused, as General Jackson then was by him.

Mr. L. further observed, that it was arranged between Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson, when he was nominated to be Governor of this State; that he was to have the State Department, in case of the General's election. He concluded with assuring the assembly, that Mr. Van Buren was held in as cheap estimation South of the Potomac as he was by the present meeting.

The question was then taken as to the resolutions reported by the committee, and they were adopted with but one dissenting voice, out of the whole number present.

The meeting then adjourned.

Of this great meeting, the New York American says—

"The proceedings, the numbers, and the unexampled respectability of the meeting last evening at the Masonic Hall, were cheering indeed, to every American who was present, and who will be every thinking man's heart."

"We add that this meeting was invited at a short notice; that there was no previous organization to drum up troops—no handbills of any sort to attract attention; and that its object was addressed itself to the calm reason and patriotism of Americans who love their constitution, and not to the passions or self-interest of partisans and other holders, who

too, it is considered that a polling storm of sleet and snow, sufficient almost to deter the most zealous from venturing abroad, was raging; we may safely pronounce that, regard being had to all these circumstances, a meeting more entitled to consideration has not in very many years been convened in this city. It will not speak in vain; and the Senate of the United States, as well those who voted for, as those who voted against, Mr. Van Buren, may justly be gratified to find that the unbought and unbiased voice of this great city, is thus emphatically raised in behalf of the free exercise of their constitutional rights and duties."

GENERAL SMITH, of Maryland.—The following admirable exordium is from the speech delivered by this Revolutionary Veteran in the Senate of the United States, in answer to the first speech of Mr. Clay upon a modification of the Tariff, and which we published last week:—

"I make no apology, Mr. President, for approaching age. It will, however, admonish me, to take up as little of the time of the Senate as the important subject under consideration will admit."

"We have arrived at a crisis. Yes, Mr. President, at a crisis more appalling than a day of battle. I adjure the Committee on Manufactures to pause—to reflect on the dissatisfaction of all the South. South Carolina has expressed itself strongly against the Tariff of 1828,—stronger than the other States are willing to speak. But, Sir, the whole of the South feel deeply the oppression of that Tariff. In this respect, there is no difference of opinion. The South—the whole Southern States—all, consider it as oppressive. They have not yet spoken, but when they do speak, it will be with a voice that will not implore, but will demand redress. How much better, than, to grant redress! How much better, that the Committee on Manufactures head the wound which has been inflicted! I want nothing that shall injure the manufacturer. I only want justice."

"I am Mr. President, one of the few survivors of those who fought in the war of the revolution. We then fought for liberty—for equal rights. We fought against taxation, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of others—Where is the difference? If the people are to be taxed by the manufacturers or by any others. I say manufacturers—And why do I say so? When this Senate met, there was a strong disposition with all parties to ameliorate the tariff of 1828; but I now see a change which makes me almost despair of any thing effectual being accomplished. Even the small concessions made by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) have been reprobated by the lobby members, the agents of the manufacturers. I am told they have put their fiat on any change whatever, and hence, as a consequence, the change in the course and language of gentlemen, which almost excludes all hope. Those interested men hang on the Committee of Manufactures like an incubus. I say to that Committee depend upon your own good judgements—discard sectional interests, and study only the common weal—act with these views and thus relieve the oppressions of the South."

Important Decision.—The point settled in the case annexed is we believe one that has heretofore been received, as very doubtful—and is of great importance to commercial men. [N. Y. Amer. Supreme Court of the United States, Jan. 4.]

The United States vs. State Bank of N. Carolina.—Mr. Justice Story delivered his opinion of this Court, ordering it to be certified to the Circuit Court of the U. States for the North Carolina District, as the opinion of this Court, that the priority to which the United States are entitled, in case of a general assignment made by a debtor, of his estate, for the payment of debts, comprehends a bond for the payment of duties executed anterior to the date of assignment, but payable afterwards.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the owners of the ship Herald, arrived at our port, for London papers to the 3rd, and Liverpool to the 5th January, and by the Tally Ho, at Norfolk, from the same place, London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool papers to the 6th January, are received.

Baltimore Gas.—The London Times, of the 3rd, boldly asserts that, "whatever comes, it is as clear as sunshine, the reform bill must be carried." The Times, however, founds no reliance upon the supposed influence of popular indignation with all its terrible consequences, operating on the fears of the Lords.

There is much speculation on the subject of delay on the part of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty between Holland and Belgium. The Courier says it is to be ascribed entirely to matters of delicacy towards Holland, and not to any desire of the Emperor to prevent or retard the settlement of the Belgian question. "We are assured," says that journal, "that he has already signified his approval of the 14 article," and that the delay in ratifying the treaty itself is merely one of form." The Times, however, insists that Nicholas has refused to ratify, and argues an intention on his part to back Holland in her claim to the Belgic territory, in defiance of the guarantee of the independence of the latter by France, England, Austria, and Prussia.

The Poles who took refuge in the Prussian dominions, have all returned to their homes under the conduct of commissioners appointed by the Russian Government to receive them. They are said to have

been treated with humanity and kindness. Letters from Smyrna, of the 19th Nov. state that the cholera, which had frightened away most of the inhabitants from that city who had the means of leaving it, had entirely subsided. There was no longer plague or cholera at Constantinople.

The Duke of Wellington had somewhat recovered from his severe indisposition.

THE CHOLERA.
Daily report of the cholera cases, Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, 3rd Jan. 1832.

Sunderland, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 3; new cases, 0. Died, 0; recovered 0; remaining 3. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 530; total deaths, 190.

Newcastle, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 76; new cases, 68; died, 11; recovered, 14; remaining, 108. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 410; deaths, 133.

Gateshead, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 84; new cases, 30; total 104.—Died 1; recovered 9; remaining 94.—Total cases from commencement of disease, 351; deaths, 5.

North Shields and Tynemouth, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 2; new cases, 6; died, 0; recovered, 1; remaining, 3. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 31; deaths, 13.

Houghton-le-Spring and Pensker, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 8; new cases, 8. Died, 2; recovered, 1; remaining, 8. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 31; deaths, 16.

Seghill, Dec. 31.—The number of cases remain at last report not stated; new cases, 7; died, 2; recovered, 3; remaining, 8. The total of case and deaths from commencement of disease not stated.

Huddington, N. B. Dec. 31.—Remaining at last report, 6; new cases, 1; total 6. Died, 2; recovered 0; remaining 5.—Total cases from commencement of disease, 14; deaths, 6.

No official reports received from Hartley, Walls End, Walker, and Seaham.

WM. MACLEAN, Sec.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The accredited rumor that a serious misunderstanding exists between this country and France, respecting the demolition of the fortresses on the Belgian frontiers added to the intelligence from Spain, caused a slight gloom in the money market to-day. Ferdinand, it seems, addressed a diplomatic note to the different courts of Europe expressing his determination to support his friend and ally, Don Miguel. The document has given rise to an apprehension that some others of the continental cabinets may follow his example; in which case England perhaps would become involved in hostilities. The knowledge of Don Pedro's intended expedition appears to have increased the cholera, and awakened the activity of Miguel; threats of fine and imprisonment with injury to the mercantile and other interests, were reiterated on the arrival of the news, and orders immediately issued for concentrating the whole of the Portuguese army on the coast. The latest accounts state that an additional supply of men for Don Pedro's flotilla, had arrived from England by the steamers (the Sir Edward Banks and the Superb) and that the armament was on the eve of sailing.

Lord Grey left this town this morning for Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to his Majesty the result of the deliberations of last night's cabinet Council, the list of new Peers essential to be created for carrying the national bill through the upper house.

PARIS, JAN. 1. 1832.

"Reports of an extraordinary nature have been in circulation during the last two or three days. They have reached us from so many quarters, that we can no longer refuse to mention them to our readers; for it is our duty not merely to inform them of what has passed, but of what is preparing, when any news of this kind reaches us with a character of probability."

"This report is the abdication of Louis Philip in favor of the Duke of Orleans. It is necessary for us to wait and meditate twenty-four hours at least, before we present those observations with which the announcement of such an event naturally inspires us."

"I cannot say that I have not heard whispers to this effect for the past week, but I attribute them rather to the hopes and desires of the war party than to any real meditated change of government. I have heard it said that Louis Philip is quite fatigued with the burthen of government, that the sum proposed to be granted for the civil list appears to him wholly inadequate; that his hopes of preserving peace are greatly diminished, and that he has said, 'Rather than make war, he would abdicate in favor of his eldest son.' I am disposed to believe that nothing more has yet passed than what I have thus stated though I feel firmly convinced that, if the king of Holland shall again attack Belgium, and King Leopold should again apply to Louis Philip for aid, rather than occasion a continental war by aiding King Leopold, Louis Philip would abdicate, and leave to his son all the glory or defeat of a war against Europe."

As fast to be noted.—The Globe and Enquirer have published not one of the speeches of the Senators who voted against Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding they are daily abusing the motives and magnifying the consequences of that act. Reference is made to the forestal public opinion on the subject; and in order to do this, they know it is necessary to suppress the powerful and conclusive reasons urged by the opponents of the nominee, against the confirmation of his appointment.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren dare not say fairly on this subject. Virginian.



PLAT JUSTITIA SVAT CORREUM.

WEDNESDAY,

FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

All those indebted to this Office for Subscriptions, Job-Work, or Advertising are requested to settle the same. All monies due us can be transmitted through the post-office at our risk.

The proceedings of the Jackson meeting in Statesville were received too late for this week's paper. They shall appear in our next.

✓ We are authorized to announce John A. Marney as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county at the ensuing election.

✓ We are authorized to announce Richard H. Alexander Esq. as a candidate for the borough of Salisbury, at the ensuing election.

The 6th number of "A Freeman of '32" has been received. We are compelled to defer its publication until our next.

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Rencher and Carson, for the "Memorial of the Free Trade Convention to Congress." Any of our friends can examine it by calling at our Office.

The ratio of Representation has been fixed by Congress at 47,700 inhabitants. This will entitle North Carolina to the same number of Representatives as she now has.

RAIL-WAYS ALL THE "RAKE." A survey has been made for a rail-road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the cost estimated at £250,000.

✓ The Cotton market begins to look up. We have heard from good authority, that Cotton has been sold in Fayetteville for \$9.00, in Cheraw for \$8.50 to \$9.35, in Charleston at \$11.00 per hundred pounds. This is something better than the prices have been this season. It is said that the demand is very great in New-York for this article of our produce.

We copy two articles on the outside of our paper from the Louisville Advertiser, and Kentucky Gazette, to show that even in his own state, Henry Clay cannot make the people swallow his bill. They think there as we do in the South that it would make "the rich richer and the poor poorer."

Mammoth Hog.—One of our patrons Capt. Jonathan Young informs us that he killed a hog, the present winter, which weighed 505 lbs. nett. Can any one of our friends beat this?

The Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, James Watson Webb of Mahogany Pistol memory has received a cowardly from Genl. Green by proxy. Rather more pleasant we "guess" than if it had been received in propria persona. The same redoubtable personage has been indicted for a libel upon Mr. Clement, whose letter was read in the Senate by Mr. Poindexter during his speech on the nomination, and has been taken into custody by the Marshal of the district of Columbia.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW-YORK.

Shortly after the rejection of Mr. Van Buren by the Senate of the U. States, the particular partisans of that gentleman called a meeting in Tammany Hall, and made extraordinary exertions to get together as many persons as possible. It appears however, that they could only collect about 300 to 400 persons,—who denounced the Senate, in the most unmeasured terms for daring to exercise a high constitutional right in rejecting Mr. Van Buren.

Lost the meeting might be supposed to represent the feelings and opinions of the people of New-York, a short time after, another meeting was called, and held in the masonic Hall, without distinction of parties for the purpose of sustaining the Senate, and the constitution of the United States. The call for this meeting was signed by twenty of the most respectable and influential men in all the city of New-York, and was attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, by upwards of 3,000 persons, including the aldermen of the city,—more would have attended, if the House would have held them. As this is one of the largest meetings ever held in this country, for the purpose of sustaining the constitution of the union, we have made room for its proceedings, and recommended it to the notice of our readers.

A renewal of the Bank charter will come before us at this Session. I cannot at this time venture to predict its fate.—Indeed I have formed for myself no definite opinion. I shall certainly not vote for it without many important modifications. The whole system is a monopoly and I believe dangerous to liberty, but I fear we shall not be able to get along well without an institution of the kind. I have no doubt that it is pressed upon us at this time for political effect, for every federal engine that can be worked will be brought out against this administration. If Gen. Jackson cannot sustain the shock, I will venture to assert that he is the last republican President on whom the robes of office will ever fall.

We have been politely furnished by a friend with the following:

I enclose you an extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman now in Washington City. It presents a partial but a hateful picture of the dissolute and abandoned principles of some of our leading politicians. Whatever may be the result of the struggle now making in Congress to relieve the South, it is very certain that the principle upon which the present system of oppression is based will not be abandoned.

Washington, Feb. 24 1832.

DEAR SIR:

I have deferred writing to you some time past in the hope of being able to form some definite opinion in relation to the great political movements which are daily made on this great political chess-board. But I have delayed in vain.—My mind has been floating on the ocean of conjecture nor am I able to find in my more experienced political friends any more decision or certainty.—Upon my arrival here this winter, we had strong hopes of effecting an important and desirable modification of the Tariff. I confess that at this time my hopes are much more faint, and that it is almost "hoping against hope." You have observed doubtless Mr. Clay's proposition. This is what he and his friends have termed Compromise, "conciliation" and pacification.—A more palpable and outrageous insult to the understanding of a free and enlightened public can not be imagined. Such a modification, while it would necessarily diminish the amount of our burthens, would make those burthens more unjust and intolerable because more unequal.—The duties proposed to be repealed all equally upon every section of the country. Their repeal would therefore reduce the cost of production, while the price of their manufactures would remain the same. The profits of their industry would thereby be enhanced. For one I shall never consent to betray the rights of the people by assenting to any such modification. If the Tariff cannot be modified upon a more general and equitable principle, let it remain for the action of the people. Of this I feel certain that whatever modification shall be made it will be made from fear and from fear only. That a large portion of the Tariff party are greatly alarmed cannot be concealed, and one object of Mr. Clay's speech was to dispel those fears by attempting to show that the Tariff was daily becoming more popular in the south, and that in a short time the great system if persisted in, would receive the support of all the states.—If the Tariff should not be made acceptable to us, Mr. Clay will be the cause of our disappointment and consequences which may follow. In many quarters of the Union, there is a disposition to meet us in the spirit of compromise. In Pennsylvania, New York and one or two of the northern States, this spirit is manifest. They wish to secure a permanent interest rather than hazard too much. Mr. Clay's party are for a political Tariff for political effect. His object is to press the South to the wall: and to ask at the hands of a sordid and interested majority his reward. Mr. Clay cannot rally the whole of the Tariff party, nor can he obtain their confidence. His speech was a very reckless and desperate one. In many respects a very indecise and vulgar one. He arraigned and abused every measure to which he was opposed. His want of delicacy was a matter of common remark and of general censure. A senator of the United States who is a candidate for the Presidency is seen degrading the dignity of his station by applying to the conduct and character of his distinguished opponent a system of argument and of abuse which we would not tolerate upon a common market field. His whole speech was *ad captandam*—intended for the consideration not of the American Senate but of the American people. He has been replied to by Hill of N. H. and by Mr. Mangum—Mangum acquitted himself very handsomely. I imagine nearly every Senator will join in the debate.

Mr. McDuffie from the committee of ways and means reported a bill on yesterday to reduce all duties to a permanent revenue duty of 12½ per cent *ad valorem* on all imports.

We have not yet fixed the ratio of representation. For the last week we have been undoing on one day what we had done on the preceding. The contest is between the friends of forty eight thousand and those of forty four thousand. The scramble is in my opinion a most disgraceful one and shows a most perfect disregard of the interest of legislation here in order to gratify the feelings or prejudices of States and of sections. I am satisfied of the propriety of a large ratio. Our number is a very good one for any legislation and particularly for federal legislation, which should be confined to a very few objects and those only of a general character. I have however been content with forty eight as that would leave us with our present number.

A renewal of the Bank charter will come before us at this Session. I cannot at this time venture to predict its fate.—Indeed I have formed for myself no definite opinion. I shall certainly not vote for it without many important modifications. The whole system is a monopoly and I believe dangerous to liberty, but I fear we shall not be able to get along well without an institution of the kind. I have no doubt that it is pressed upon us at this time for political effect, for every federal engine that can be worked will be brought out against this administration. If Gen. Jackson cannot sustain the shock, I will venture to assert that he is the last republican President on whom the robes of office will ever fall.

Ma. E. Aff. through an exp. I have O-nith. Doe. his re. denis. those even. com. Su-ly. ject. bap. to re-ple. tem. bl. of t. what prin. cap. ship. the the and of. p. p.

POETRY.

THE LOST DARLING.

BY MISS DISCOVERY.

She was my idyl—Night and day to me
The fine example of her form—and more
The unfolding mind, the vernal rose-bud start
To widen beauty, was my chief delight—
To find her fair footsteps following me,
Her hand upon my garment, or her lip
Close sealed to mine—and in the watch of night
The quiet breath of innocence to feel
Soft on my cheek, was such a full content
Of happiness, as none but mothers know—
Her voice was like some tiny harp that yields
To the slight-dugered breeze—and as it held
Brief converse with the dell—or kindly soothed
Her sleeping kitten—or with patient care
Counted o'er the alphabet—but most all
In tender cadence in her evening prayer,
Thrilled on the ear like some ethereal tone,
Rested in sweet dreams. But now alone I sit,
Missing of her, and view with mournful tears
The little robes that once with woman's pride
I wrought—as if there were a need to deck
A being formed so beautiful. I start,
Half fancying from her empty crib there comes
A restless sound, and breathe the accustomed
words:
"Hush, hush, Louis, dearest!"—then I weep.
As though it were a sin to speak one
Where home is with the Angel.

—Come to God!

And yet I wish I had not seen the pang
That wrung her features—nor the ghastly white
Betting around her lips. I would that Heaven
Had taken in its own, like some transplanted
flower,
—Come to God!

Do will my heart!—What could a mother's
prayer
Be all the widest canopy of hope,
Ask for its darling, like the bliss of Heaven!

AGRICULTURE.



PEACH TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Friend Smith:
Dear Sir, Va. 1st mo. 30th, 1832.
I remember seeing a statement
the Farmer by a correspondent from
Ohio, some years ago, that when the
thermometer stands at 5 below zero,
the embryo blossoms of the peach tree
will be destroyed. The spell of weath-
er we experienced a few days ago,
more severe than any I have ever wit-
nessed, has recalled this statement to
mind. On the 27th of this month,
the mercury stood at 8 below zero;
and a friend living about ten miles dis-
tant says that his thermometer was 4
lower. I have carefully examined
the peach trees, and as far as I can
judge, I can discover no appearance
of life in the young blossoms: so that
there is no prospect we shall enjoy
that delicious fruit during the next
season. The same cause will also
doubtless prevent our raising a crop
of grapes, for unless we have hardy
natives or have well protected the for-
eign vine, all the bearing wood must
be completely destroyed. Indeed the
cold weather of last month was ex-
ceedingly destructive to the foreign
vine, except in some few cases. I
now find that even the Bland Madeira
is killed, which has generally been
considered very hard and by some
thought to be a native. The Isabel-
la has not fared much better. The Cu-
ba is less injured and may show
some fruit. These melancholy facts
may be readily ascertained by an ex-
amination of the buds or eyes of the
vine, which may be made by cutting
the bud crosswise with a sharp knife,
unless they exhibit a fresh green ap-
pearance, they are certainly destroyed.
The blossoms of the peach, apric-
ot, nectarine, &c. may be examined in
the same way. On large water
courses, and in cities, however, it is
probable that these results may not be
so fatal. I would respectfully sug-
gest that those who are acquainted
with any cheap and efficacious means
of protecting the vine from the effects
of frost, should communicate their
knowledge through the medium of
the Farmer, which I have no doubt
would be highly gratifying to the lov-
ers of such a delicate fruit as the
grape.

From the American Farmer.
THE ORANGE ORANGE.
Cayuga county, N. Y. 13 mo. 13,
1831.

The visiting committee of the Penn-
sylvania Horticultural Society has
sent this report of 1830, that the
Orange "contains its lucid foliage
longer than any other deciduous
tree." Two years ago I procured one
of these plants at Prince's; and in the
past season it made one shoot more
than six feet in length. Though ap-
parently in perfect health and vigour,
it has not been remarkable for retain-
ing its foliage; but on the contrary it
dropped all its leaves before the com-
mencement of severe frosts, even at a
time when those of the peach, the ap-
ple, the Chinese quince, the Abeli-
grape, and many other trees and shrubs,
were still fresh and green.

By this remark, I have no design to

place myself in opposition to that re-
spectable committee, but to ask wheth-
er this difference of habit is to be as-
cribed to the difference of three de-
grees of latitude? Some shrubs
which are evergreen in the Southern
States become deciduous in our cold-
er climate; and I consider it a favor-
able indication to see such prepare for
winter by forming good buds and
dropping their leaves in good season.
D. T.

VARIETY.

A GOOD COME OFF.

A young fellow who was the very tip of
in a village "down south," fell desper-
ately in love with the belle of the place
who besides a pretty face, had a good
fortune, and what's more had received a
good education at a fashionable boarding
school. He was at first shy when in her
presence, knowing her to be somewhat
above him, but on being encouraged by
some of his waggish friends, he deter-
mined to pop the question, for they had
so flattered him, that he began to think
in reality, that he was most too good for
her. He accordingly sought her pre-
sence, and after a long story about his
burning passions, long suffering, broken
heart, &c. he at length came to the point
and asked her in good earnest if she
would have him. What was his surprise
and mortification on hearing her answer:
"No, Sir, I've no notion of you!"
He would have sold himself at that
moment for a round shilling; but sud-
denly recovering from the shock, he
laughed and said, "what would you have
said, if I had been in earnest?"

An Apology.—When John Clerk (lord
Elton) was at the Bar, he was remarkable
for the sang froid with which he
treated the judges. On one occasion, a
junior counsel on hearing their lordships
give judgment against his client, exclaim-
ed: "he was surprised at such a deci-
sion!" This was construed into con-
tempt of court and he was ordered to at-
tend at the bar the next morning. Fear-
ful of the consequences he consulted his
friend John Clerk, who told him to be
perfectly at ease, for he would apologize
for him in a way that would avert any
unpleasant result. Accordingly, when
the name of defendant was called, John
rose and coolly addressed the assembled
tribunal—"I am very sorry, my lords,
that my young friend has so far forgot
himself as to treat your bench with dis-
respect; but I am extremely penitent, and
you will kindly ascribe his unintentional
insult to his ignorance. You must see
at once that it did originate in that. He
said he was surprised at the decision of
your lordships! Now, if he had not been
very ignorant of what takes place in
this court every day—he had known you
but half so long as I have done know
me if he would be surprised at any thing
you did."

DEFINITIONS.

Heart.—A rare article, sometimes
found in human beings. It is soon,
however, destroyed by commerce
with the world, or else becomes fa-
tal to its possessor.

Editor.—A poor wretch, who every
day empties his brain in order to fill
his stomach.

Wealth.—The most respectable qual-
ity of a man.

Virtue.—An awkward habit of ac-
ting differently from other people. A
vulgar word. It creates great mirth
in fashionable circles.

N. Y. Mirror.

CHLORIDE OF LIME—SMALL POX.

A writer in the New-York Ameri-
can bears the strongest testimony of
the efficacy of the Chloride of Lime as
a safeguard against contagion, even in
cases of Small Pox. He states that
he had just recovered from an attack
of this loathsome disease in its most
frightful form; and although con-
fined in a house in which there was an av-
erage of from 30 to 50 persons of all
ages, yet by a plentiful use of Chlor-
ide, not an individual imbibed it
from him. The article is to be had
at any Apothecary Store; and one
gallon of water to a pound of Chlor-
ide, is sufficient—the decoction to be
sprinkled on the floor, bed-clothes,
&c. of sick rooms.

Ancient Families.—The following
is an amusing instance of the tenacity
with which the Highlanders hold to
the honours and antiquity of their kin-
dred:—A dispute arose between
Campbell and McLean upon their
ever-ending subject. McLean would not
allow that the Campbells had a right
to rank with the McLeans in antiquity,
who he insisted, were in existence as
a clan from the beginning of the
world. Campbell had a little more
biblical lore than his antagonist, and
asked him if the clan McLean was be-
fore the flood. "Flood! what flood?"
said McLean. "The flood that you
know, drowned all the world but No-
ah and his family," said Campbell.
"Noah's Ark!" retorted McLean
in contempt; "who ever heard of a
McLean that had not a boat of his
own?"

Gauguin Copy.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

A worthy Friend was stopped a
few miles from London, and robbed.
The highwayman insisted, likewise,
upon their exchanging horses. When
the Quaker returned to London, he
clipped the bridle over the horse's
head, and so followed the dumb crea-
ture to his proper stable. When the
Quaker addressed the hostler, "friend
dost thou know any thing of this
beast?" "O, yes sir, it belongs to Mr.
—." "Well friend dost thou take
care of it." He immediately posted
to the house of the tradesman, and
was informed he was not expected
home till late.—Next morning he
was early in his visit, and waited un-
til the gentleman came down stairs.
"Dont be frightened friend, I don't
knowest thee borrow'd of me yester-
day 9l. 13s. and now I hope thou will
have no objection to the return of it." The
tradesman immediately complied.
"Further," said the Quaker, "I must
beg of thee to exchange horses once
more," for to tell the truth, I do not
like thine so well as my own. This
he likewise complied with; when the
Quaker shaking him by the hand, very
heartily bade him farewell.

A highwayman meeting a counsel-
lor in his chariot on the Surrey road,
presented a blunderbuss, and deman-
ded his money, with the usual com-
pliment. The gentleman readily sur-
rendered about sixty guineas, but
kindly told the thief, that for his own
safety he had better put the robbery
on the footing of an exchange, by sel-
ling him the blunderbuss for what he
had taken from him. "With all my
heart," said the highwayman, and
gave it to the advocate, who immedi-
ately turned the muzzle, and told him
that if he did not redeliver his purse,
he would shoot him!—"That you
may if you can," replied Turpin, for I
promise you it is not loaded," and
rode off very coolly with his booty.

Neglecting to observe the Levitical
law of ablution, conduces, prob-
ably more than any other cause, to sick-
ness. A bath, warm or cold, should
be taken once or twice a day, particu-
larly in summer; when, however,
this is inconvenient, washing the body
with a sponge will answer as a sub-
stitute. Thomas Jefferson, answer-
ing some queries respecting his habits,
observed, "I attribute my not being
subject to colds, to washing my feet
in cold water every morning, which
I have done for sixty years."

Abstinence is the easiest, cheapest
and best cure for the disorders which
arise from indigestion or intemper-
ance.

Washington Irving.—A late num-
ber of the London Athlete has the
following paragraph in relation to our
distinguished countryman:

Washington Irving, an author whom
we love greatly, is said to be the point
of sailing to America, and we think
he is right: extinction of literature,
and depression of arts, riots and blood-
shed and finally, the cholera in Sunder-
land, shut up from escape by sea,
with full liberty to march wherever it
pleases by land, are on the whole no
cheering prospects. We hope, if any
of our men of genius are compelled
to seek for peace in America, that
they will be as well received there as
Washington Irving has been here.

Aeneas Woodbridge.—This man,
whose death was recently announced,
was the most odd and eccentric per-
son that lived in this part of the coun-
try. He was born in South Hadley
in 1733. Through a long life, he re-
fused to call persons and things by their
proper names, would say neither yes
nor no, and seldom a positive affirma-
tion or negation. He designated
persons in this manner: "the long leg-
ged man," "the yellow house man,"
&c. The minister was the "gospel
man," the physician, "the physic
man," &c. A horse was "a jade," a
cow a "stripper," &c. His common
way of answering questions in the af-
firmative was "it is pretty likely,"
in the negative, "it is pretty likely
that I did not see it," &c. His an-
swers were frequently more indirect
and uncertain than these. He was
once sent to a neighbor's house to get
some rye flour and yeast. He did his
errand in this manner: "it is likely
the woman wants some common fare
and some trash to toast it with." This
was an indistinct, harmless man,
was not destitute of shrewdness, and
possessed considerable information
on some subjects. Hamp. Gaz.

A negro woman, one day having re-
ceived a reprimand from her master,
for a slight offence, was so much irri-
tated, that she went directly out, kneel-
ed down, and made the following
prayer. "Oh good master Lord!
come, come take me out of this world
this day, for I am a no come
yourself, and send the devil or any body
else."

Sandals for Horses.—An English
digger, named Tade has invented a
sandal for horses. It is fastened on
with strings of leather instead of nails
and is so managed that it may be put
on or removed as the rider wishes or
wants, in less than a minute. The
object of this invention is to enable
the rider to replace it once, during a
journey, any of the iron shoes which
may be lost, and to continue his jour-
ney without fear of exposing the animal
to the accidents which result
from the loss of a shoe. The light-
ness of the shoe which weighs no
more than half the iron one, and its
portable form as it can be carried with
ease in the pocket, or behind the sad-
dle, are great improvements; a still
greater is, it may be taken off when
the horses are grazing, even for a short
time.

THE CAUSE OF RELIGION.

It must be a source of delight to
the friends of Religion and good or-
der, to witness the efforts that are
daily making by our young men to
aid the cause of piety, and to advance
the moral condition of our commu-
nity, by the establishment of Bible Soci-
eties, and associations in the cause of
Temperance. The season of youth
is particularly that period of our ex-
istence; upon which depends the evil
or the good of matured life.—It is
that season when every footstep pre-
sents a snare, when, surrounded by
temptations, we become entrapped
and fall victims to the want of expe-
rience, or of those lights which asso-
ciations in the cause of virtue so emi-
nently afford. It is important, then,
that every facility should be pre-
sented to the rising generation, by which
an early stability would be given to
character by checking those aberrations
that lead the mind astray, and make
shipwreck of the hopes and expecta-
tions of many a fond parent's heart.
The flexible mind of youth is easily
shaped to any course that habits may
dictate; and it requires the watchful
care of those of matured life so to pre-
pare the excesses, guile and levity of
youth, so that the noble station of man-
hood may enable him to perform those
duties towards God and society, that ex-
ist in the object of his creation. It be-
comes the duty then, of the friends of
Religion to foster institutions so well
calculated to give stability to the
cause of virtue; and that duty can be
more delightful than to witness the
holiness of youth, ministering to the
comforts of those, who, for the want
of light, are groping in the dark-
ness of ignorance? What can exal-
tate more the feelings of those who
are willing to be instructed from
such a source, than to contemplate
the pleasing fact, that knowledge of
the true God, all of the light shed up-
on the world by the Gospel spread be-
fore them, by the agency of the young
who manifest their sincerity by with-
drawing from the allurements incident
to their state, and devoting them-
selves to so praiseworthy and pious a
cause?

There is no doubt in the mind of ev-
ery real christian, that the bible is
the foundation of every virtue, and
that if man will shape his course in
life by the doctrines inculcated by our
Saviour, he insures his happiness in
this world, and in that which is to
come.—although morals in the abstract
existed in an eminent degree in the
ancient nations, long before the chris-
tian era, yet history displays to us
the undeniable fact that since that
era, mankind have been better, the
mind has progressed rapidly towards
perfection, and consequently society
has been improved in a ratio equal
to the superiority the Christian doc-
trines over those of the Grecian phi-
losophers.

To give stability to virtue, every
precaution should be embraced, to
prevent a digression from the true
course.—There is no vice which more
completely saps the character, health
and usefulness of man, than intem-
perance, the germ of which is the ear-
ly indulgence in the moderate use of
ardent spirits.—It is known to all
who have any experience on the sub-
ject, that as one becomes habituated
to the taste of liquor in order to add
to its relish, the stimulus must be in-
creased—in process of time the stom-
ach becomes less able to bear the
draught, yet no diminution in its
strength takes place, and that which
formerly only exhilarated, now makes
its devotee a disgusting sot. Every
means should be embraced, by which
this Ayers should be routed from so-
ciety, and I think no means so well
calculated to ensure success as asso-
ciations formed for the total abando-
ment of intoxicating drink, first try-
ing the members themselves, whose ex-
ample will have a sure tendency to in-
fluence those with whom they associ-
ate. It is therefore desirable that
these associations of young men should
be encouraged, as they open the road
to the honor, wealth and stability of
the country.

PHILO JUVENIS.

FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Glass, China &
Looking Glasses.

Thomas J. Barrow, & Co.
Importers No. 34, Water St.
New-York.

HAVING made extensive connections
one of the largest, and most ap-
proved potteries in England, are enabled
to offer one of the most extensive stocks
in market, consisting of every variety of
Earthenware, China Glass and Looking
Glasses, either repacked to order, or in
the original package, at uncommonly low
rates for Cash or City acceptance. The
very liberal support hitherto received
from our Southern friends, under the
most trying circumstances calls for our
warmest thanks. We have survived thus
far in the struggle with a body of men
who have combined all their efforts to
effect our destruction simply because we
will not join them in combining to ex-
ploit the country Merchant to pay an ex-
orbitant profit on his purchases in this
line. We can only reiterate former as-
surances of using every exertion to pro-
mote the interest of our mercantile
friends in the extent and variety of our
stock, the lowness of our prices and the
skill and care of our packers depending
upon a free trade as the only system,
which can give stability to the mutual
interest of our city and country mer-
chants. THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
88 Water St. New York
February 6, 1832

The Newbern Sentinel, Tarbor-
ough Free Press, Raleigh Star, Roanoke
Advocate, Washington Union, Hillsbor-
ough Recorder, Western Carolinian,
Rutherford Spectator and Miners & Fur-
mers Journal, will insert the above at the
amount of \$3 50 and forward to ac-
counts.

THOMPSONIAN.



HAVING devoted considerable
time and attention to the study
and practice of medicine on and in
the new System, and having under-
gone an examination and briefly ap-
proved and admitted to practice. I
take this method of tendering my pro-
fessional services to my friends and
the public and from the general suc-
cess of the System in relieving the
afflicted, I trust that I shall be lib-
erally patronized.

F. A. MOORE,
Botanical Physician
Morganton N. C.

THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM.

R. KIRKPATRICK, respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Cabarrus, &
adjacent counties, that he has located
himself, in the Town of Concord N. C.
at the house of George Kluis, Esqr.
where he may, at all times, be found,
unless when professionally engaged. He
returns his sincere thanks to the public
generally for the very liberal patronage
which he has received. And hopes to
merit its continuance, by an unremitting
attention to business.

N. B. All persons wishing to purchase
the System can be supplied by the sub-
scriber.
413
R. K.

\$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from
the subscriber, on
the 28th day of Decem-
ber last, my man Charles
about twenty years of
age height not known,
rather slender made, has large full
eyes, stutters considerably. I expect
he is lurking in the neighborhood of
Pearson's plantation, or Kriders store.
Any person taking up said fellow and
delivering him to me, eight miles
West of Salisbury, shall receive the
above reward.
313
WILLIAM GAY.

February the 2th, 1832.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the
Jail in this place a Negro boy who
appears to be about 16 or
17 years of age, has no
beard: His name is Isaac
and says he belongs to
Brunly Taylor, of Gran-
ville County, North Caro-
lina and that he was taken through this
place some time this month by his
young master to the gold mines in
Burke County where he stayed but
one day &c.

The Owner is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away or he will be dealt
with as the law directs.
JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.
Lexington Davidson County, N. C.
Feb. 6, 1832.

New Firm

in LEXINGTON,
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into com-
pact, under the Firm of Henry &
Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson
County, N. C. and have bought that elegant
brick house, North West of the Court-House
of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid
assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of
every article kept in a retail Store, which
they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wish-
ing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call so no pains will be
spared to suit to give general satisfaction.
P. S. All kinds of country produce will be
taken in exchange for goods.

Dec. 17, 1831

JOHN H. HENLY,
ANDREW HUNT.

SALISBURY

Female Seminary.

THE second Session will com-
mence on Thursday the 1st day
of March. Board can be obtained in
the best families, at \$35 per session.
—The price of Tuition per Session is
\$10.50. Drawing & Painting \$10,
Music \$20, payable in advance.
B. COTTRELL, Principal.
N. B. Eight young Ladies can be
boarded in the Seminary.
3113

The Tennessee Spinner.

THE subscriber still continues to
make the above Machines and
keeps a supply constantly on hand
which he will sell low for cash or on
credit to punctual dealers. He like-
wise intends to keep on hand a good
supply of COTTON GINS, and as
will also repair the same to order.
72d E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

To Saddlers
AND
Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ
one Saddler and two Harness
Makers of steady and industrious habits.
JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.
Oct. 31st 1831.

NOTICE.

TO all those wish-
ing to purchase
Horses from a good
stock.
I shall stand my
Horse Jerry full of
teen hands high, a beautiful dapple grey
sired by that unequalled Horse, old Pe-
culet and out of a fine O-car mare at my
Stable in Lexington the next Season.
Particulars made known in due time.
611th J. P. MABRY.
January, 14th 1832.

New Goods!

DANIEL GREEN is just receiving
his fall and winter supply of Goods, which
with his former stock, comprises every article
usually kept in a Country retail store, which
he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to
punctual dealers. The public are respectfully
requested to call and judge for themselves.
He also continues the manufacture of
and best materials, and in a superior style of work-
manship. Having a very large stock of
ware on hand, and being determined to sell
at reduced prices merchants would do well to
call on him and get their supply.
P. O. Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow,
Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.
609

A Good Tinplate

JOURNEYMAN WORKMAN
WANTED.
AND whom good wages, and a
constant Employment, will begin—
And for further particulars, application
must be made to the Subscriber, at
Morgan's Store Montgomery County,
North Carolina.
3113
February, 11th, 1832
MARDY MORGAN P. M.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September
last, from my plantation in
Jones county, two negroes
named WASHINGTON, and
27 years of age, a very light
mulatto, on one of his hands
there is a scar occasionally
seen; he will change his name
and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other
named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30
years of age, very intelligent; he will probably
pass as the servant of Washington, and change
his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given
for the delivery of either in any jail, so as to
can get them.
October 16th.
JAMES LAMM.

KP The Georgian, Savannah; the Colum-
bia, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond ap-
pear, are requested to publish the above notice
until forbid, and then forward their accounts to
I. LANE.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY THREE or four
German Tailors of study habit
to whom constant employment assured
wages will be given.
THOMAS DICKEN.
Salisbury, Jan. 7th 1832.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this
Office at \$3 50 per ream, a few more
at \$4 and a few more of wrapping paper
at \$2 50.